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A R G E N T I N A

B 1

FOREIGN MINISTRY SEES 'MARKED DETERIORATION' IN TIES WITH U.S.

PY221408Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1040 GMT 22 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 July--Spokesmen for the Argentine Foreign Ministry admitted yesterday that relations with the United States have experienced a "marked deterioration." The decision of U.S. officials to block a \$270-million loan to Argentina for the purpose of purchasing turbines for the Yacyreta-Apipe hydroelectric complex was the reason for this "deterioration" of bilateral relations. The decision, "based on the implementation of the human rights policy" as seen by the United States, was received with surprise by Argentine diplomatic circles. However, the sources indicated that "commercial relations have not experienced any changes as shown by negotiations which are being carried out at several levels." The sources added that the visit paid by U.S. Ambassador Raul Castro to the Foreign Ministry "was of a formal nature pursuant to his recent return from Washington."

The sources explained that the diplomat held talks with Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Capt Gualter Allara at noon on Wednesday, when "we were still unaware of the U.S. State Department declaration explaining the reasons for which this government was opposing the \$270-million loan." They also said that "it is obvious that human rights were discussed during Ambassador Castro's visit," and added that "at that point we only knew that the U.S. Government was opposing the loan but not the reasons which Washington later released."

SUPREME COURT DECLARES ARREST OF LA OPINION OWNER ILLEGAL

PY221652Y Buenos Aires HERALD in English 22 Jul 78 p 1 PY

[Text] The Supreme Court has ruled that the House arrest of LA OPINION founder Jacobo Timerman is without any legal justification and has been without justification since the newspaper publisher ceased to be at the disposition of the special war court investigating the Graiver case.

In a 3-1 decision, which was issued on Thursday, the high court declared that the state of siege is designed to preserve and not to suppress the Constitution, that the executive branch is obligated to provide information to the courts about persons held under the terms of the state of siege, and the courts are empowered to control the "reasonableness" of such arrests.

Timerman was arrested in April 1977 and charged with "economic crimes" linked to the Graiver case. Subsequently it was announced he had ceased to be at the disposition of the war court handling that case, and last April he was remanded to house arrest.

ADMIRAL MASSERA LEAVES FOR VENEZUELA

PY211539Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1208 GMT 21 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 Jul--Commander of the Navy Adm Emilio Eduardo Massera left for Venezuela today on a "private visit," according to what he said at Ezeiza International Airport. Although Massera's trip was described as a private visit, reports from Caracas indicate that he was invited by Venezuelan naval officials to attend the Maracaibo naval battle anniversary. They also report that Massera will meet with President Carlos Andres Perez; Gonzalo Barrios, the head of the National Congress; and Foreign Minister Alberto Consalvi.

BANZER RESIGNS, PEREDA INSTALLED AS PRESIDENT

OW212232Y Paris AFP in English 2230 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] La Paz, July 21 (AFP)--Gen Hugo Banzer, faced by a split in the armed forces and a seeming threat of civil war, officially resigned tonight as president of Bolivia.

Resignation Speech

PY220112Y La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 2312 GMT 21 Jul 78 PY

[Speech delivered by President Hugo Banzer Suarez from the Mirror Room of Government Palace in La Paz on 21 July--live]

[Text] National, departmental and local officials, the general commander of the Bolivian police, secretaries and aides of the "old house," ladies and gentlemen, friends, fellow countrymen.

When I assumed the presidency in August 1971, after defeating the extremism, chaos and anarchy which were threatening the fatherland, the only promise I made to the people was to work for the country's development, to restore its international prestige, to strengthen the institutions and restore tranquillity to the homes of all men and women born in our beloved Bolivia.

I have kept my promise because for more than 6 years I have been working with nationalist forces and with the institutional support of the armed forces. I have given my best effort and have worked with dedication. I am a man who was trained in the school of civism.

The work we have done was possible thanks to the conscientious support of the people which were tired of demagogy, instability, and the fear of an always gloomy tomorrow. We helped Bolivians recover their faith and pride and led the country to an unprecedented position in the community of nations.

We were able to obtain true international awareness of our just demand for a return to the sea and obtained the recognition of all peace-loving countries that no people should be strangled by the consequences of an unjust war.

In the economic sector we restored domestic and foreign solvency, which enabled us to lead the country to a position in which confidence and resolution led to the creation of new job sources and the expansion of existing ones. The serious economic crisis we had been experiencing until August 1971 was seriously threatening human dignity, that of all men living in our territory. After restoring confidence in the economic field we devoted our efforts to social development, with a profound sense of distributive justice, seeking to grant not only higher pensions to a larger number of people but also to guarantee activities and prospects for senior citizens after ending their period of useful life.

We converted social security into an adequate instrument to give real solutions to many labor problems and (?professional) activities. As for the social infrastructure, there are many schools in which Bolivian children and youth will be educated and trained to contribute to developing and building a great fatherland.

The hospitals and health centers which are designed to protect the country's manpower, not to mention the extraordinary progress made in the area of communications and road infrastructural facilities, which will benefit both present and future generations, are tangible evidence of our work.

During my government I respected the institutions, trying at all times to honor and strengthen their prestige and competence through all orders. With great satisfaction I achieved unity among Bolivians who wanted to decisively respond to the task of reorganizing all activities.

And in the field of legislation we completely changed the old legal structure left by Marshal Andres de Santa Cruz, giving the country a new code which [words indistinct] a legacy which may justify governing, fully aware of the need to adjust the Bolivian man to the new economic and social realities in a world of constant change.

The children and old people deserved our best attention. Today they enjoy a respectable human condition. The Bolivian armed and security forces were not overlooked either in planning, strengthening and improving the living conditions of their members.

I feel I have fulfilled my obligation as president of the republic and as a Bolivian. I am proud of the achievements attained, while I do not feel I have been a frustrated president because of lack of achievements.

The time has come to leave the government, returning the command of the nation to the armed forces, the institution from which I received my mandate with the full consent of the people, who at no time abandoned their decision to turn Bolivia into a proud country in order to guarantee peace and tranquillity of the men and women of the fields, the cities, factories and mines.

Today I resign and pass the government to the armed forces of the nation through the persons of the chiefs of staff, the commander general of the army, commander general of the navy and the commander of the institution, who will make the decisions which are most appropriate to the current times.

The decision I made is also designed to protect the armed forces, to which I owe loyalty, from the traps and threats hanging over them as a result of the action of extremist groups, which are seeking to obtain victories aimed at undermining the foundations of the Bolivian nation.

On leaving the presidency of the republic with head high and satisfied with the time of peace and progress experienced during my mandate, I want to expressly reiterate my profound belief in the necessity of the process of democratization of the branches of government, a belief which prompted my decision to return to a democratic system allowing all Bolivians to close ranks in a stage which demands a government based on popular sovereignty, a government which should have solid foundations on the centennial of the loss of our seacoast.

During the electoral process which took place during my government we respected both the dignity and hierarchy of the institutions created by the executive branch, strongly convinced that the best tribute to the people and to their sovereignty is the existence of sound organizations, from the standpoint of both their independence and morality.

I want to express my wholehearted thanks to the armed forces of the nation which installed me in the office I am now leaving. [applause] The institution merits my greatest, sacred respect, because it has always given me satisfaction.

I also thank the people of my country who gave me their support and their affection and who made the 7-year period of my government a period of great and fruitful achievements.

I call on all Bolivians to remain united and (?not to be caught unaware) by the divisive action of extremism, which unleashed an outbreak [of action] in trying to wrest tranquillity and happiness from the people.

I wish for Bolivia days of greatness and not of mourning. May God bless you all. Thank you. [applause]

Banzer Will Retire

PY222111Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2008 GMT 22 Jul 78 FY

[Text] La Paz, 22 Jul--Former President Gen Hugo Banzer stated here today that he will soon leave for his San Javier Ranch, 1,400 km from La Paz, "to take a long rest."

Banzer walked through the popular Prado Paceno and was greeted by many people passing by. I have no resentment against Gen Juan Pereda, he said.

Banzer resigned the presidency on Friday, 19 hours after General Pereda, current president of the republic, began a military uprising against his regime.

Pereda's Acceptance Speech

PY220430Y La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0212 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA

[Speech delivered by President Gen Juan Pereda Asbun from Government Palace in La Paz after assuming office as president of the republic--live]

[Text] Bolivian brothers:

Those peoples having the courage to act consistently with their historical background to cope with difficulties are always able to find energetic ways of expressing their will.

On 9 July we Bolivians made our decision at the voting booths. Regrettably, that decision was deformed and so was replaced. In view of this situation, yesterday and today we Bolivians have chosen a new way to organize ourselves, pursuant to our own ideas and interests.

I am here, obeying the popular will and with the unanimous support of the armed forces. I come as a revolutionary answer to the crisis caused by the politicians. I come representing all the men and women of the fatherland who are fighting and working for an overall democracy.

Now that the stage of confrontation is over we must all adopt a qualitative change of attitude, and the first step should be to avoid engaging in conflicts as a method of struggle and to find new points of agreement.

In the contest each one offered the people his option. And the people have chosen nationalism. And even if we were to act in the name of the people only to defend their decision, it is our duty not only to respect this decision but also to guide their efforts in the task of building the nation.

Bolivians, this is not the time to find new justifications to engage in struggles which will only subdue and weaken us. This is the time to honor the popular decision and to reconcile the objectives contained in our plans to serve the people.

We all want to overcome backwardness. We are all fighting dependence. We all want to overcome the inequalities stemming from underdevelopment. Without overlooking the strength given to us by the support of the majority of the people, we believe that to meet the major challenge, posed by building the country that we want, is not a task for a few, not even a task for many; it is a major challenge which is in fact a task for everyone.

The country has major problems lying ahead. Since the gap between cities and rural areas is becoming greater, more than 70 percent of the population sees its aspirations cut down to a minimum. Relations between those who have more and those who have less are growing increasingly uneven.

The national state must be modernized so that it may better meet current problems. Public enterprises must become more effective and private enterprises more just and active. The country as a whole must take a more aggressive stand regarding its strategic condition, both in the region and in the world. In view of this situation it would make no sense to adopt secondary provisions. We are going through a time in which we should transform the crisis into a revolutionary situation, in which the people's social force can become an effective instrument of transformation and evolution.

Brother miners, let us study our problems, those of the country and of the mining sector, and without displaying either force or false wisdom, let us find just solutions for everyone.

Brother peasants, let us reflect on the progress we have made in implementing agrarian reform and on the duties we have to comply with in order to convert this reform into an instrument, making land the means to make each peasant a free man.

Brother workers, the need for justice is just as great as the need to build a national industry which will make us self-sufficient. Let us reconcile our interests in an atmosphere of constructive agreement.

Brother businessmen, business must be encouraged, with neither economic profit nor social justice neglected. This is a great task and we are playing that role within a new national development plan.

Brother professionals, technique is valid only if it is at the service of a cause, and that cause cannot be the selfish interest of some sector, but the growing well-being of all.

Brother employees, let us exchange security for efficiency, confidence for honesty, within the important role of serving the community.

Brother students, the fatherland needs youth's rebelliousness and idealism, but it also needs their serene efforts to solve its problems. Let us decisively denounce injustice, but let us seek feasible answers to the great challenge which the real world presents us.

Comrades in the armed forces, the unity and security of the country rests with you. I am sure that you will be the example of unity and discipline with which we will achieve high levels of progress and return to the sea under terms in accordance with our dignity and sovereignty.

Policemen of Bolivia, the peace, order and security necessary for a serene and fruitful life are in your hands, with obligations and restrictions, with justice and energy, with correctness and understanding; a noble mission entrusted to you by the people.

Bolivians, the victory we have just achieved is the result of the long battle which humanity has been waging to build its future. In view of the crisis of extremism--exaggerated and cruel--we have chosen revolutionary and liberating nationalism, the path most appropriate for our situation.

This is not the first time we have challenged the regressive and violent forces which intend to dominate the country. This is not the first time we have demonstrated that we have a very clear ideology backed by an invincible spirit, by an obvious vocation for public service. We have, however, the obligation of systematically demonstrating day after day, hour after hour, our effort and our discipline, so that in the end victory may be expressed both in theory and in creative practice.

We must promote an ideological competence in seeking solutions to national products through discipline and loyalty, and especially in the love and understanding we must show to the needy sectors of the population, to the exploited ones waiting for the hour of their redemption. Their time has come.

I assume this responsibility in the name of the people, who have expressed their desire both at the ballot boxes and in the final battle--evidence of the kind of government they desire. I do so in circumstances in which Bolivia will have to resolve very acute problems, attend to vital obligations and answer unavoidable commitments.

It must be made very clear that this government represents the popular will, the vote of the majority, a collective decision. Its legitimacy is defined by these two circumstances, which no one can deny.

Bolivians, this is the time to leave behind old systems, old interests and old habits. It is the time for an end to conflict for the sake of conflict, an end to justice, inefficiency and dishonesty.

Bolivians, this is not a personal triumph, nor is it the achievement of egotistical aspiration. It is a very important event in which the spirit of a people's energy again rejects every type of external domination and chooses self-fulfillment of its authentic personality.

Post-Installation News Conference

PY221244Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpt] The military government junta, which gave no explanations and made no statements when it assumed the government of the nation at 1928 last night, then swore in General Pereda as president of the government.

The new chief of state later talked to the press, saying that the kind of opposition which is destructive will be totally eradicated from the country.

When asked by newsmen whether his government is a de facto government, he said that he will explain this and other aspects in the next few hours. He also said that all labor organizations deserve the respect of his government, which will be formed today. Regarding the forming of his cabinet, he stated that it will be of a mixed character, that is, both civilians and military men will participate.

Meanwhile, Plaza Murillo and the neighborhood of the government palace are guarded by personnel of the Topater regiment and other military units.

Will Respect International Agreements

PY222323Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2312 GMT 22 Jul 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 22 Jul--Bolivian President Gen Juan Pereda Asbun "will respect all international agreements and commitments assumed by the republic," according to an official communique released here this afternoon. The communique states: We want to maintain relations of friendship and mutual cooperation with all countries in the world, on the basis of mutual respect and pursuant to the principles of self-determination of peoples and nonintervention.

High Military Command Named

PY222107Y La Paz Radio Progreso in Spanish 2040 GMT 22 Jul 78 PY

[Relay by reporter (Rodolfo Galvez) from government house]

[Text] The members of the high military command, who will be sworn in next Monday, have already been appointed. Meanwhile, the cabinet of the new president has not yet been formed.

The military command will be as follows:

Defense Minister
Army Commander
Army Chief of Staff
Air Force Commander in Chief
Air Force Chief of Staff
Navy Commander in Chief
Navy Chief of Staff

Gen Angel Salmon
Gen David Padilla
Gen Ramon Azero
Gen Antonio Sempertegui, confirmed
Gen Gaston Lupo Gamarra, confirmed
Rear Adm Moises Vazquez Sempertegui
Rear Adm Fernando Guillen Monje

Therefore, a member of President Pereda's cabinet has already been appointed--that is, the defense minister, Gen Angel Salmon. Meanwhile, Rear Adm Fernando Guillen Monje, who was minister of urban affairs under the Banzer administration, is the new chief of staff of the navy.

Presidential Aides Named

PY230127Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 78 PY

[Text] In a communique released today the president of the republic announced the names of the new close presidential aides. Dr (Guillermo Vinola Diesel) was appointed secretary general of the presidency of the republic, Ronald MacLean was appointed private secretary to the president, and journalist (Eduardo Salles) was appointed presidential press secretary. These officials were installed today.

(Salles) reported a few moments ago that high-level talks were still underway for establishment of the ministerial cabinet, with the participation of civilian personalities.

New Cabinet Appointments

PY230125Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 78 PY

[Text] According to reports gathered by Radio Panamericana, contacts were sought during the entire afternoon with representatives of the various political parties seeking participation by their leaders or representatives in the various ministries.

Meetings were held both at the government palace and in the Interior Ministry, seeking the participation of civilians in the ministerial cabinet of Gen Juan Pereda Asbun.

Government palace sources released the following names as making up the cabinet, which will be installed within a few minutes in a broadcast over the national radio network:

In addition to Defense Minister Gen Angel Salmon, the following persons will make up the president's cabinet:

Jorge Escobari Cusicanqui, current president of the National Council for Higher Education and member of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], will be foreign minister, replacing Gen Oscar Adriaola Valda.

Dr Luis Ossio Sanjines will be mining and metallurgy minister, replacing Gen Ernesto Camacho Hurtado. Ossio Sanjines is a member of the Christian Democratic Party and an expert on mining problems.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Campesino Affairs will take on a new title, according to our informants: There will be a minister of campesino affairs and a minister of agriculture and livestock. (Lechin Mendez), who in previous years was Interior Ministry under secretary, will be appointed minister of campesino affairs, while Maj [as heard] Guillermo Escobar will be appointed minister of agriculture and livestock, the new ministry to be created.

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BOLIVIA

Current Immigration Under Secretary Dr Guido Straus Ivanovic will be appointed minister of education and culture, replacing Col Jaime Nino de Guzman.

Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Col Luis Cordero will be replaced by Engineer (Remberto Capriles), member of the MNR.

These are the names gathered by Radio Panamericana as possible ministers of General Pereda's cabinet. The informants also gave the name of Dr (Hernando Garcia Neto) as under secretary of foreign relations. The installment of the new ministers will take place at the government palace within a few minutes.

Constituent Assembly Commission Created

PY230024Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 78 PY

[Text] President Pereda Asbun has ordered the creation of a commission to organize a constituent assembly, as one of the first measures adopted by his government. Reliable government palace sources indicate that Dr Alfredo Franco Guachalla has been appointed president of that commission.

Workers' Calm Encouraged

PY230059Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 78 PY

[Text] In view of the difficult situation which the working class will now have to endure, the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] and the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia [FSTMB] urge workers of both the mines and the cities to remain calm and adopt a serene, but firm, attitude, rejecting any kind of provocation. This is the main thrust of a document which was released to communications media by the main COB and FSTMB leaders.

Regarding the country's current political situation, the document states that Bolivia has witnessed a dual transmission of political power among members of the armed forces of the nation, transfers which were carried out against the will of the majority of the Bolivian people.

The two leading labor organizations warn that it should not be forgotten that under the guise of fighting extremism the basic democratic rights of the working class and the Bolivian people were violated.

The COB and the FSTMB demand the release of the workers who were detained on Thursday, 20 July. The document is signed by Juan Lechin Oquendo, Oscar Salas, Filemon Escobar, (Justo Perez), (Jorge Duran), (Jose Montesino) and (Pablo Cota Zorrilla).

Worker Emergency Declared

PA231504Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1436 GMT 23 Jul 78 PA

[Text] La Paz, 23 July (AFP)--It was reported here today that some 17,000 workers in La Paz, the country's most important industrial center, are currently "in a state of emergency" as a result of the military uprising which led to the quick presidential change in Bolivia.

A document signed by the leaders of the Mineworkers Federation, of La Paz industrial workers and of several other organizations was released to the local press today.

According to the document, "the subversive act carried out in Santa Cruz (on 21 July) threatens the freedoms and guarantees achieved by the working class and the people."

"Before national and international public opinion we are denouncing the fact that the military forces have occupied the mining centers and have taken over their radio stations and that everything leads one to fear that repression against the workers has begun without justification of any kind."

Interest in Nonaligned Conference

PA231811Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1747 GMT 23 Jul 78 PA

[Text] La Paz, 23 July (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that Bolivia will apply for admission to the conference of nonaligned countries that will open on Tuesday in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Gen Juan Pereda, president of the republic, instructed Bolivian diplomats in the Yugoslav capital "to immediately resubmit Bolivia's request for admission to said conference."

The official report indicated that Bolivia's foreign policy "contemplates solidarity with the nonaligned countries as a priority issue and contends that concerted action is required for the establishment of a new international economic order, with fair prices for raw materials, and other principles inspiring that movement."

Anticommunist Stance

PY232354Y Buenos Aires HERALD in English 23 Jul 78 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz--The whereabouts of both Siles and Paz Estenssoro was in doubt yesterday, with unconfirmed reports saying they had sought refuge in the embassy of a Latin American country.

The new government declared itself yesterday to be firmly anticommunist.

Speaking to reporters after assuming power, President Pereda said that the opposition had a role to play, "but it must be on realistic plane, in an effort to improve the country, to be constructive. I think that destructive, extremist opposition is something we can not allow."

Army chief Gen Alfonso Villalpando, who led a short-lived military junta between Banzer's resignation and Pereda's assumption of power, said the armed forces were all united against international communism. He said that so far no measures had been taken against left-wingers and, in his view, none would be taken.

O ESTADO DEFENDS GOVERNMENT'S POSITION ON LAW OF SEA

PY221403Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Jul 78 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Equality in the Exploration of Sea Resources"]

[Text] The coming of Ambassador Elliot Richardson, the U.S. representative to the sea rights conference, to Brasilia in order to work out points of agreement in addition to those already agreed on is deemed of high importance in Washington and New York. It is expected that the next session of the conference scheduled for 21 August will satisfactorily conclude the complicated negotiations--which have been dragging on for 20 years, involving almost 150 countries--with the general understanding necessary for writing a definitive statute on the sea. As usual, the effort to find solutions for the most difficult problems was left for the final stage of the conference, especially in this instance considering that they are part of the broader North-South conflict. The fact that Brazil customarily adopts intermediary positions, in line with the most respectable tradition of its diplomacy, explains the importance attached to Itamaraty's positions.

In the discussion about "territorial sea" and "patrimonial sea" (the latter has lately been given the name of "exclusive economic zone"), Brazil is facing a conflict between its current interests as an emerging power and its interests as future great power. This is the reason why Brazil, which extended its territorial sea to 200 miles, now seems to be leaning toward a more flexible position, accepting a "consensus" on a compromise whereby the countries would own a "territorial sea" of 12 miles and an "exclusive economic zone" of 188 miles, thus totaling 200 miles over which they will have both unrestricted and partly restricted sovereignty. The countries will have complete sovereignty over their "territorial seas" just as they do over their land, but only exclusive and monopolistic rights to economic exploitation over their "patrimonial sea," without any right to place navigation restrictions on other foreign powers. Although no final decisions have been made on restrictions to be placed on the navigation of warships in the "exclusive economic zone"--as it was originally contemplated--Brazil would have reasons, because of the growing strategic importance of the south Atlantic, to side with the nations which want to impose military restrictions on the "exclusive economic zone."

Three points under discussions in the sea rights conference have been practically settled and reached "consensus": fishing, free merchant navigation and utilization of both living and inert natural resources within the 200 miles. The greatest problem, which motivated the coming of Ambassador Richardson, is the exploitation of the international ocean depths. On this question, which may well move the upcoming session into a "deadlock," Brazil's position is clear-cut and correct. Brazil's position is that the ocean depths beyond the 200 miles are the common asset of mankind, including both ocean-facing and landlocked countries. The ocean depths are the last great reserve of natural resources which must benefit all countries, not just those which possess the ultra-sophisticated technology necessary to exploit them. Freedom to explore ocean depths--which is a widely accepted principle--does not mean that resources lying there should become the property of technologically advanced countries or that those resources should be made available for the exclusive use of those countries making the largest contribution of technological means--to be at the disposal of the international sea authority to be created--for the discovery and exploitation of the so-called "polymetallic nodules" [manganese, cobalt, copper and nickel].

In other words, Brazil wants to preserve and defend its right to have access to the yet-to-be-exploited wealth of the ocean depths. Also because its development so requires, Brazil cannot agree to waste its opportunity in this "third industrial revolution" and so it demands its participation in the exploration of the resources at the bottom of the sea. Brazil's idea is a traditional one.

After all, if there is any real and practical significance to the alliances consecrated by history, Brazil has the right to ask for international cooperation in order to acquire technology from its superdeveloped allies, rather than strive alone for its industrial development from scratch. Brazil needs that acquired technology for its heavy industry, its hydroelectric projects, its utilization of nuclear energy and, finally, for developing its own domestic know-how. Our democratic and superdeveloped allies cannot, after all, expect Brazil--an emerging power--to remain at the level of a world pariah abandoned to its own devices, while even the Soviets initially received, and continue to receive, support from Western capital and technology for their development.

This has been clearly stated to Ambassador Richardson. The just solution for the exploitation of international ocean depths is that it be entrusted to a strong international authority with the capability of managing the exploitation, dividing profits among all nations and mainly transferring know-how to those countries which do not have it.

SIMONSEN SAYS NATION 'DOES NOT NEED EXIMBANK'

FY221535Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Jul 78 p 1 PY

[Text] Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen stated yesterday that the country does not need the EXIMBANK [Export Import Bank]. This remark was made in connection to EXIMBANK's decision to cut the credit granted to finance the shipping of Brazilian imports. Simonsen explained that the Brazilian Government may have been concerned over the situation if it had taken place 30 years ago "when Brazilian finance ministers felt proud whenever they managed to obtain a loan from the EXIMBANK." According to him, this was understandable because "at that time the country had no reserves." The finance minister outlined his reaction [to EXIMBANK's decision] by means of a question: "Do you really believe that Brazil is short on credit?"

COMMITTEE SENDS PROTEST TELEGRAM TO SOVIET EMBASSY

PA221846Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1408 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, 22 Jul (EFE)--The Committee for the Freedom of Captive Nations, which is composed of refugees from 14 communist countries, today sent a telegram to the Soviet Embassy in Brasilia to protest the trials against Soviet dissidents.

The refugees' telegram affirms that the trials against dissidents Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, Aleksandr Ginzburg and Viktor Platkus "show the free world the danger which continuous ideological and political pressure in communist countries and their persecution of intellectuals who differ from official positions represent for it."

BRAZIL, BOLIVIA REACH AGREEMENT ON CANAL

PY210355Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Jul 78 p 11 PY

[Excerpt] Yesterday in La Paz, the governments of Brazil and Bolivia concluded an agreement, through an exchange of notes, which creates dredging of the Tamengo Canal on the Paraguay River. The dredging of this canal, which is located at the border between the two countries, is designed to facilitate the transportation of Bolivian export goods to Brazilian maritime ports.

The Tamengo Canal, which is 10.5 km long and links Laguna Caceres with the Paraguay River, will also--according to Itamaraty--link the border towns of Puerto Suarez, in Bolivia; and Corumba, in Brazil, since its mouth on the Paraguay river is 600 meters upstream of Corumba.

FURTHER COMMENTS OF LEIGH IN REPLY TO COUNCIL

PY220153Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2357 GMT 21 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 21--Gen Gustavo Leigh, air force commander and member of the military junta government, said today that the Council of Ministers is an organization which is legally nonexistent.

Leigh's remark was in answer to the disagreement, regarding remarks which the air force chief made recently to an Italian newspaper, expressed by the ministers of Augusto Pinochet's government.

In an interview with CORRIERE DELLA SERA, Leigh indicated that he was in favor of drafting a political schedule for the country's return to institutional normality within the next 5 years.

Leigh said that he was aware of the statement signed by most of the ministers and a deputy minister.

Leigh said that the Council of Ministers is an organization which is legally nonexistent and therefore lacks representativeness necessary for addressing the nation's highest authorities.

A member of the military junta government believes it is appropriate not to answer the minister's statement, which he termed a serious precedent capable of affecting the stability of the military regime.

Nevertheless, Leigh repeated that his remarks are only a summary of an unchanging line of principles which "I have maintained for some years."

AGRICULTURE MINISTER JOINS IN CRITICISM OF LEIGH

PY221849Y Santiago Chile Radio Minería Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 22 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Minister of Agriculture Rodrigo Marquez de la Plata, who did not attend the cabinet meeting last Wednesday because he was not in Santiago, sent a letter to General Leigh expressing his solidarity with fellow cabinet members.

Marquez stated in his letter that he fully shares the ideas expressed by the ministers. Marquez' letter was released through the Agriculture Ministry's press office.

Minister of Health Gen Fernando Matthei, who also did not attend the cabinet meeting but who was here in Santiago, said that he will not comment on this matter.

INTELLIGENCE CHIEF SEES PDC AS GOVERNMENT'S MAIN FOE

PA231908Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 23 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 23 Jul (AFP)--A high-ranking intelligence official said here today that the disbanded Christian Democratic Party [PDC] is "the number one enemy" of the Chilean military government.

The official is Gen Odlanier Mena, chief of the National Information Center (CNI), who added that "subversive groups" in Chile are undergoing a period of reorganization. The CNI was created by Gen Augusto Pinochet's government last August to replace the now defunct National Intelligence Directorate (DINA).

"I would say that a political party in recess is Chile's number one enemy at this moment," Mena said during an interview published by the biweekly magazine COSAS. According to observers, Mena was referring to the PDC, which was disbanded by the government in March last year along with other Chilean parties.

Despite this, Christian Democrats have maintained a line of opposition to the military government which assumed power in Chile 5 years ago, when Socialist President Salvador Allende was ousted.

Mena's statements are the first to be made public here by the head of an intelligence body. He said during the interview that the CNI does not perform the functions of a secret police, as was the case with DINA.

The military officer recalled that during the early stages of the current government there were groups which promoted subversion. He mentioned the movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), the national coordination office of regional branches of the Socialist Party, the Unitary Popular Action Movement (MAPU) and the Revolutionary Communist Party (PCR), among others. He said that MIR was the most important, but that these organizations had been neutralized and their leaders taken to court.

Mena warned, however, that "they are now undergoing a period of reorganization. They are receiving strong support from abroad in the form of financial aid and weapons. "Yet, I would not say that they represent the most serious problem," he said.

LATE REPORT: LEIGH DISMISSED AS JUNTA MEMBER

PY241513Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 24 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 24 Jul--It was officially announced here today that Gen Gustavo Leigh has been relieved of his functions as member of the Chilean military junta and chief of the air force. The decision was made by the other members of the junta headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet due to the political disagreements expressed by Leigh last week which unleashed the most serious political crisis since the military regime took power 5 years ago. Gen Fernando Matthei will take over Leigh's position at noon today.

'POWERFUL BOMB' DAMAGES WALL OF U.S. EMBASSY

PA240428Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0355 GMT 24 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 23 Jul (AFP)--According to police reports a powerful bomb exploded at the site of the U.S. Embassy here tonight. The attack was attributed to the so-called Popular Liberation Army (EPL), an urban guerrilla command. This was the second attack in the last 96 hours in the Colombian capital.

The bomb knocked down one of the embassy's security walls. The force of the blast could be felt over 300 meters away, causing great panic among the residents of the area.

The U.S. Embassy in Bogota was built several years ago in the northern part of the Colombian capital with excellent security systems.

OUTGOING PRESIDENT STRESSES POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

PA211411Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 21 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 20 Jul (AFP)--Upon installing the new National Congress here today, Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen stressed the achievements of his administration which ends on 7 August. In foreign affairs, he emphasized the broadening of Colombia's diplomatic relations.

On presenting a report of his 4 years in office, the Colombian president noted other significant foreign policy achievements, such as the securing of Panama's rights over its territory and those of Colombia in the canal and its proximities. [sentence as received]

Regarding the Andean group, Lopez Michelsen said that the decade of the 1970's has not been the most favorable one for the subregional integration process. "International political tensions," he said, "and the world economic crisis have left on the drawing board many of the ambitious programs on which these countries based a great Andean subregional project."

"The difficulties had been made evident when, having overcome the phase of rhetorical statements and declarations, we passed to the phase of negotiations and deliberations about the industrial program or the elimination of tariffs," the president added.

The Colombian president noted that on commemorating the 30 years of the Bogota Charter, Colombia, through its president, "has defended the sacred principle of unilateral nonintervention and at the same time preserved the essential aspects of the rights granted by the 1914 treaty."

In the labor field, he said there is "vigorous unionism, alert businessmen, and a strong and tolerant government." He referred to "Stalinist" unionists who threaten the advance of labor and democracy."

Regarding foreign trade, he said that once the 1977 production problems were overcome, measures were adopted such as the suspension of the export of some agricultural products needed for domestic consumption and the exemption of import duties on some food products.

Lopez Michelsen noted his efforts to control inflation which had reached 25 percent in 1973. He said that the government's goal was beginning to be achieved in 1975 when the cost of living index decreased to 18 percent.

"I am convinced that if three factors had not affected us--the domestic economic crisis, an unprecedented drought and serious worldwide economic depression and recession--we would have had the following year a single figure, one digit, in the consumer price index."

Regarding coffee, Lopez Michelsen noted that his government participated in the negotiations for a new international coffee agreement with a firm and decisive position in defense of national interest"

The president said that it was significant that his government showed concern for Colombian women who "had been appointed to all levels of public administration, thus honoring their capabilities which had for so long been wasted."

Lopez Michelsen foresees a difficult situation for his successor, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, who will take office on 7 August. He said that "not only will economic problems beset the coming administration--just as they did the current administration--but it will face political and social problems." According to the president, the real problem that the new government will have to face immediately is "the new style of opposition that has been taking hold in the country." He said: "it is evident that, overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, the enemies of the system--despite the democratic opportunities they have to participate in the national life-- will be increasingly choosing paths different from the electoral ones, as they are already doing." The Colombian president also said that he will completely withdraw from political activity.

SEVERAL STATE INSTITUTIONS FACE POSSIBLE STRIKES

PA232108Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--The announcement that several state institutions are planning to stage a number of strikes in the next few days in demand of better salaries and the payment of salary readjustments is once again threatening the country's labor peace.

The worst situation is found among the teachers, who have announced staggered strikes which will start tomorrow and continue until the government orders the payment of salary readjustments.

Meanwhile, the judicial branch workers have announced that they have set a 30 July deadline for the government to retroactively pay the readjusted salaries.

For their part, bank employees are facing a difficult situation because the negotiations currently underway in several banks in connection with their lists of demands are almost at a standstill. The National Union of Bank Employees has announced that it will stage a general strike shortly in solidarity with the employees of the Bank of Commerce, the Central Mortgage Bank, the French-Colombian Bank and the Workers Bank, where lists of demands are currently being negotiated.

The judicial branch workers announced today that if by 30 July the government has not paid the decreed salary readjustments, they will stage an indefinite national strike. The union's spokesmen told this station that for the time being all types of pressure tactics have been suspended in order to facilitate the government's payment of this money. But they stressed that if on 30 July these payments have not been made, an indefinite general strike will be held.

A meeting of the union members with the Justice Ministry's Budget Commission has been scheduled for this week in order to determine if the ministry's financial situation will permit the making of these payments. After this, the workers' spokesmen concluded, appropriate measures will be adopted.

PRESIDENT-ELECT BEGINS VISIT TO VENEZUELA

PA231957Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Today at noon, Colombian President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala began a 4-day visit to Venezuela. During his stay he will meet with President Carlos Andres Perez and other high-ranking Venezuelan Government officials in an effort to lay the groundwork for future dialogs in search of solutions to the two countries' border problems.

The Colombian president-elect arrived at Simon Bolivar International Airport in Caracas at 1100 and was received by his counterpart Carlos Andres Perez. At this hour, the two men are heading for Maracaibo to attend the anniversary commemoration of the Lake Maracaibo battle. The only formal meeting between the two men is currently taking place on board the Venezuelan president's plane.

After the Maracaibo ceremony, the Venezuelan president will travel to Surinam. Turbay Ayala will immediately return to Caracas, where he will hold a number of meetings with several of the neighboring country's high-ranking officials and presidential candidates. These talks are aimed at laying the groundwork for a possible agreement in connection with the border conflict. These talks will continue after Turbay takes office on 7 August. Turbay Ayala will also discuss with Perez the problem of undocumented Colombians who enter Venezuela and who, upon being discovered by the authorities, are subjected to humiliations and deportation.

FOREIGN MINISTER LIEVANO TO VISIT CUBA

PA221403Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 21 Jul (AFP)--It was learned from unofficial sources here today that Colombian Foreign Minister Indalecio Lievano Aguirre will soon go to Cuba on an unspecified mission. The sources did not give the date of the trip.

Invitation Extended by Castro

PA222119Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2004 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 22 Jul (AFP)--A reliable source disclosed here today that Colombian Foreign Minister Indalecio Lievano Aguirre will leave for Cuba tomorrow, at the invitation of President Fidel Castro. The source added that Lievano will attend ceremonies to commemorate another anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks and will take advantage of the opportunity to talk with the Cuban chief of government.

FARC KILLS FOUR IN CIMITARRA

PA220332Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Bucaramanga, Colombia--Four persons were killed in an attack at a place called La Torre, Rio Seco, Cimitarra Jurisdiction. A total of 15 armed individuals who identified themselves as members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] shot to death Alvaro Baldar, Alfonso Lopez, Octavio de Jesus Perez and Leticia Cruz de Fierro. Leticia Cruz de Fierro was a police inspector from La Torre and visited Bucaramanga this week to see Governor Alberto Montoya Pyuana, who she briefed on the public order situation in the region.

Units from the Galan battalion have undertaken the pursuit of the FARC groups which killed four citizens today in a spectacular attack. Newsmen were told that an operation is under way to locate the assailants.

ROLDOS SEES OLIGARCHY AS OPPOSED TO HIS RULE

PA211900Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 21 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Jaime Roldos Aguilera, the young presidential candidate of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] who won a sweeping victory in last Sunday's elections, denied that if his victory is confirmed during the runoff election his administration will be totalitarian. On the contrary, he offered to fully respect ideological pluralism.

Roldos disclosed his position during a new conference in Quito, where he arrived at noon. He seized the opportunity to denounce an alleged smear campaign against his candidacy.

During his opening statement, Roldos stressed that while preliminary election results confirm his victory, they are not clear as to which presidential candidate won second place. Asked about the role of Don Buca [presumably Assad Bucaram] if there is a CFP government, Roldos requested that the party boss not be considered a phantom. However, Roldos reiterated that he, himself, will be in command.

He denied having been caught by surprise by the election results, attributing that surprise to other political groups, so much so that they have tried to say that a million-sucre publicity campaign was set up. They are judging us by their own behavior, he said.

Concerning the possible alliances of new parties for the runoff election, Roldos said they will be based on the government program drawn up by CFP and popular democracy. Roldos Aguilera said he is the victim of a conspiracy at all levels.

[begin Roldos Aguilera recording] There is a full-scale oligarchic conspiracy underway in the country to create situations of conflict and provoke another coup d'etat. As soon as they feel rejected by the people, those incapable of reaching the Ecuadorean people, who speak of democracy only when electoral votes are on their side, return to collusion and the creation of all types of measures intended to favor a coup d'etat, despite the fact that they are already talking about knocking on the garrison doors. [sentence as heard]

They are those who refuse to have a regime in the country which imposes morality in government. They are those who refuse structural changes which will turn this country, as we said during our campaign, into the home of 7 million Ecuadoreans. They also resort to spreading a whole series of guidelines [word indistinct] to provoke [words indistinct] propitious to coupists.

[Words indistinct] since Monday of this week when a series of meetings by oligarchic groups began in Quito and Guayaquil, they fashioned the strategy of spreading the rumor that an extremist government was in the making in the country, a government which would conduct urban reform and bring a series of businesses under state ownership. What for? To create economic chaos in our country. This is not just a predominantly unpopular and antidemocratic stand, but an unpatriotic one.

They know well what our goals are. We have told the country that it is not the major goals [as heard], the major goals of our administration will be economic development and social justice. We have indeed announced changes, possible changes of the Ecuadorean scene in 1978, changes which are compatible with our country's present situation.

We also speak of political reform, tax reform, government reform, land reform and educational reform as necessary processes for economic development and social justice.

We will not achieve this overnight. I have stated on several occasions that we do not have in our hands a miraculous potion that can suddenly solve all the country's problems. The important thing is to start walking, and our program permits the country to walk along the path of economic development and social justice. In a country where some say more than 80,000 job openings are needed every year and others say more than 60,000 new jobs are needed each year, it is necessary, very necessary, that the country's (?private) sector have secure conditions so that private investment can prosper in Ecuador. We have demonstrated this in terms of large-scale agriculture, cattle and industrial development. By the same token, we cannot permit miserable wages to be paid, taxes improperly collected and an unjust distribution of wealth.

We seek a stable situation in Ecuador which will allow us to advance in this process of change. The plutocratic forces do not want to give up an iota of their privileges. This is precisely what is motivating certain sectors because there are groups of progressive industrialists, businessmen and farmers who wholly agree with the theses put forth by us.

DEMOCRATIC LEFT ENDORSES ROLDOS CANDIDACY

PA221446Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA

[Text] The Democratic Left [ID] will order its members and ask its sympathizers to vote for Jaime Roldos in the coming electoral round. A resolution to this effect was issued in the past few hours by the ID national board of directors.

The party specified, however, that it will not enter into agreements or even make contacts with the political groups supporting Roldos and will remain independent if Roldos wins the elections. The ID also said that it is necessary for the winner of the second round to immediately call for a congress or national assembly of representatives. The congress will be the new government's most appropriate instrument of political control, said the ID resolution which was released to this station by its national director Gonzalo Cordova.

MASSIVE DRAIN OF CAPITAL REPORTED FOLLOWING ELECTIONS

PA221408Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0114 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 21 Jul (AFP)--Guayaquil's LA RAZON said today, Friday, that "massive sums" of money had been withdrawn from Ecuadorean banks and transferred abroad. This capital drain reported by the newspaper could, according to observers, be related to the triumph of populist candidate Jaime Roldos in the first round of the presidential elections last Sunday. Business, industrial and banking circles in Ecuador are concerned about the prospects of a populist government in Ecuador. However, populist candidate Jaime Roldos said on Thursday in Quito that the private sector had nothing to fear from a populist government as long as it respected the laws. Today, the exchange rate for the American dollar had increased from 26.50 sucres before the elections to 27 sucres after the elections, according to reports from monetary exchange houses.

EL COMERCIO ALARMED BY ECUADOREAN ARMS PURCHASE PROPOSAL

PA230350Y Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 Jul 78 p 2 PA

[Editorial: "New Outbreak of the Arms Race?"]

[Text] A dispatch from Washington reports that the U.S. Congress is considering proposals for the sale of weapons to countries on various continents, including Ecuador in Latin America.

We can be no less than surprised and even alarmed at the knowledge that our neighbor to the north wishes to purchase highly sophisticated war material costing over \$200 million. This desire is certainly not compatible or consistent with the spirit and the letter of the Ayacucho Declaration, signed by Ecuador, which is designed to curb any attempted arms buildup in the region.

There is no consistency either in the position being taken in this regard by the highest U.S. Government circles. We say this for the simple reason that the Ecuadorean Government's purchase request needs only the approval of the U.S. Congress to be implemented.

Of course, these negotiations are in flagrant contradiction to the statements made by President Carter before the eighth OAS General Assembly, where he expressed support for regional disarmament. They also contradict other statements that he has made on the subject since becoming President of the United States. The same criticism could be leveled at Israel and other arms-producing countries which, with their war goods, help to disturb the peace in the most diverse regions of the world.

If the large arms purchase for which Ecuador is negotiating should become a reality, a harsh blow would undoubtedly be dealt to the spirit and the letter of the Ayacucho Declaration and there would be a new outbreak in the arms epidemic that has already been so detrimental to the peaceful and united development of our peoples.

Only 1 month ago, the foreign ministers of the countries that signed the Ayacucho Declaration, meeting in Washington, "reaffirmed the need to redouble efforts to create the conditions leading to an effective limitation of weapons in the region in order to dedicate all possible resources to the economic and social development of each of the Latin American countries."

In line with this decision and this commitment, Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete recently announced that our country will not spend one penny more on weapons, not only for important economic reasons, but also because of the desire to support, by example, the aforementioned declaration and the indisputably peaceful inclinations of our government and our people who, loyal to an inalienable historic legacy, desire only to live in harmony and fraternal cooperation with all the countries of the world, particularly our neighbors.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ISSUES PRESS LAW

PA211529Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0334 GMT 21 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 20 Jul (LATIN)--The military government this evening decided to solve the problem of the newspapers with national circulations that were expropriated 4 years ago, ruling that the workers in the newspaper companies may purchase up to 50 percent of the value of the companies.

The legal resolution approved this evening establishes that the remaining 50 percent will be placed on market and that "no shareholder may own more than 5 percent."

The law, which has been officially announced, notes that former owners will be paid for the expropriations within a year. The law-decree, which has 36 articles, establishes that newspaper directors will be appointed by the board of directors of the company and that they must be Peruvian by birth. Since the year the newspaper companies were expropriated--during the administration of the late Gen Juan Velasco Alvarado--newspaper directors had been appointed by the chief of the national information system.

According to the basic principles of the new press law, the state "recognizes, respects and guarantees the right of the people to inform, to be informed and to freely state their opinion." The law states: "Any press organ can, with complete freedom, publish information, ideas and judgments and critical opinions without previous consultation or censure."

FORMER EL COMERCIO OWNERS CRITICIZE NEW PRESS LAW

PA221353Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 21 Jul (AFP)--The principal former owners of the Lima newspaper EL COMERCIO protested today against a press law published this morning which guarantees freedom of information and indemnification for the expropriated owners. Aurelio Miro Quesada, Alejandro Miro Quesada and Pedro Garcia Miro said that this law is a reiteration of the "despoliation" laws of Gen Juan Velasco's regime and that there will be no freedom of the press and the papers will continue to be captives of the state.

They added that the new law "insists on attacking the independent newspaper corporations" and gives the armed forces the responsibility of reaffirming an unjust fact. [sentence as received] They said that it is a mistake to refer to the "expropriation" of the 11 newspapers in July 1974 because it was simply a confiscation. They added that to permit the former owners to recover 25 percent of the capital stock of the newspapers while private industrialists have been given maximum guarantees is an act of discrimination against the newspaper corporations.

After pointing out that the promised indemnification could be used for arbitrary actions, they said that the recognition of the freedom to inform and to express opinions can end up being just so many words. "The newspapers remain nationalized" and for the duration of the Constituent Assembly "they will continue to depend on the government," the former owners of EL COMERCIO said. "We demand the restitution of the violated rights, which are not ours alone, but also represent those of everyone who wants to think in freedom," they concluded.

PRESIDENT MORALES BERMUDEZ SPEAKS AT TALARA AIRBASE

PY221931Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 78 PY

[Summary] President Morales Bermudez yesterday visited the 11th air force group station in Talara where he congratulated the commander of this group for the effectiveness demonstrated in the handling of the materiel available.

The presidential retinue, among which were Lt Gen Jorge Tamayo de la Flor, commander in chief of the air force, and Vice Adm Jorge Parodi Galliani, commander in chief of the navy, traveled aboard the presidential plane which left Callao Airbase in the morning.

Morales Bermudez' trip is part of the activities scheduled to commemorate Peruvian Aviation Week.

At Talara Base, the President and his retinue attended a flight demonstration and the president told the commander of the base that Peruvian aviation had broken another record by learning how to use the recently received equipment in such a short time. He also praised the training program and the development of logistic support.

General Tamayo de la Flor and the commanders of several air force groups presented the president with a statuette of Capt (Jose Abelardo Quinonez), a hero of Peruvian aviation, and insignias of each of the units.

"President Morales Bermudez reasserted that he has no political ambitions and that the armed forces will leave power with a clean conscience and its head high."

[Morales Bermudez--begin recording] "Material means are not enough. No matter how perfect these means may be, they are worth nothing without competent hands to handle them, without manpower, without man's knowledge, without training, without bravery, without the courage to change circumstances and to perform feats."

We are satisfied with what we have seen because it is a good response to the efforts made by the government to provide these means, these means which have been so severely criticized by local demagogues.

"We must bear in mind that Peru's geopolitical situation is one of the most difficult in Latin America. Throughout history, this our Peruvian fatherland has been ripped apart and humiliated. We are not trying to sacrifice the development of our people to avail ourselves of the necessary means to finance our national defense. Any government--whether the current military one, or a future civilian one--would be making a serious mistake if it were to neglect national defense. The national defense of Peru cannot be equated with the national defense of other countries in other circumstances and other geopolitical situations."

The national defense of Peru is an important responsibility, a responsibility which demands huge economic efforts from all Peruvians. [end recording]

AP TO CAMPAIGN IN ANTICIPATED ELECTIONS

PA211615Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2220 GMT 20 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 20 Jul (EFE)--Popular Action [AP] Secretary General Javier Alva Orlandini said today, Thursday, that the Constituent Assembly should call general and municipal elections this year.

AP, the party founded by former President Fernando Belaunoe Terry, who was overthrown by the military in October 1968, did not participate in the 18 June Constituent Assembly elections but will campaign "vigorously" in the general and municipal elections, Alva Orlandini said. He added that it is to be expected that the Constituent Assembly, which should be installed on 28 July, will draft a constitution in the near future and call for elections immediately.

He said the government teachers' strike, which started last 8 May and still has not been solved, is aggravating the atmosphere of "tension and violence" in Peru. He asked that the teachers' salary demands be met and that an investigation be made of the "excessive use of force by the police in quelling teachers' protests."

Alva Orlandini expressed his agreement with the recent political and social amnesty issued by the Peruvian military regime but indicated that it would have been best if there had been "no arrests or deportations."

COPEI-URD PACT REPORTEDLY GOOD FOR HERRERA CAMPINS

PA191857Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jul 78 PA

[Text] (?The truth is) many people are wondering why the Social Christian Party [COPEI] reached a pact with the Democratic Republican Union [URD]. Many politicians and people from various social circles give assurances that the pact is very detrimental to COPEI members, but another group, notably the COPEI members, trust that Jovito Villalba will rally many independents around Luis Herrera Campins' candidacy. Those who think this way say that Jovito is a wolf, a politician with political savvy who, through his arguments and shrewdness, will draw more than 400,000 votes for Herrera Campins, and 400,000 votes are 400,000 votes.

PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT ARRIA REGISTERS AS LABOR CANDIDATE

PA202356Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 20 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] A few minutes ago, Dr Diego Enrique Arria was registered as the presidential candidate of the labor movement party and of the Common Cause Voters Group [Grupo de Electores de la Causa Commun]

OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO TRAVEL TO CUBA

PA211549Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0404 GMT 21 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] Havana 20 Jul (EFE)--In response to an invitation by the Cuban Government, an official delegation will represent the Venezuelan Government at the events commemorating the 25th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago, the country's second most important city, located in the East.

Venezuelan Youth Minister Alfredo Baldo Casanova will head the delegation, which also includes Venezuelan Ambassador to Cuba Ramon Delgado and Ambassador Jose Luis Martinez, executive secretary of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry's Institute of International Affairs.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT-ELECT DISCUSSES BORDER DISPUTE

PA240220Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2244 GMT 23 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 23 Jul (AFP)--Colombian President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala arrived here at noon today for a 3-day [as received] visit to Venezuela, during which he will meet with President Carlos Andres Perez and other Venezuelan leaders.

On his arrival, Turbay confirmed that he is on a good will visit to Venezuela and that he will talk with prominent Venezuelan leaders regarding the longstanding dispute between Colombia and Venezuela regarding delimitation of sea and undersea areas in the Gulf of Venezuela, which opens into the Caribbean Sea.

Turbay firmly ruled out the possibility of an armed conflict between the two countries over border issues. He said: "The only weapons of use to Venezuela and Colombia are cordiality, understanding and fraternity."

He expressed confidence that the border problem will be settled soon and said that, rather than submit the issue to international organizations, he would prefer to hold direct talks with Venezuelan leaders. "That is why I have come--to talk," he said.

Turbay said that as president he will make a maximum effort to resolve the problem of illegal Colombian aliens residing in Venezuela. Local experts estimate that there are over 1 million such aliens.

Asked about his government's oil policy, Turbay said that it will be directed toward achieving self-sufficiency within 10 years.

Regarding the Andean Pact, Turbay said that recent events in Bolivia to some extent alter the normal status of the subregional agreement and for this reason the pact should be oriented in such a manner as to keep the internal problems of the member countries from affecting the strength and development of the Andean group.

ARGENTINA'S MASSERA MAKES UNOFFICIAL VISIT

PA212356Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0778 GMT 21 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 21 Jul (LATIN)--Adm Emilio Massera, member of the Argentine military junta and commander in chief of the navy arrived here today for a private 3-day visit. Massera plans to meet with President Carlos Andres Perez this afternoon.

Political Aspirations Denied

PA221608Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Adm Emilio Massera, member of the Argentine military junta, has said: I have no political aspirations in my country. The southern navy officer is visiting Caracas, where he met yesterday with President Carlos Andres Perez.

Meets With Perez

PA221609Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 22 Jul (EFE)--Adm Emilio Massera, member of the Argentine ruling military junta and navy commander in chief, met on Friday with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. The talks took place at the Miraflores Presidential Palace, behind closed doors. The topic of the conversations was not revealed. However, unofficial sources said that one of the main purposes of Massera's visit to Caracas was to obtain an easing of the pressure being exerted on Argentina by several democratic countries concerning violations of human rights.

BRIEFS

TRAINING AGREEMENT WITH UK--Venezuela and the United Kingdom have signed an agreement on training and development of human resources in industrial technology. The agreement was signed by Venezuelan Education Minister Carlos Rafael Silva and the cultural attache of the United Kingdom Embassy in Caracas. Britain will advise Venezuela on the design and operation of industrial training programs. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 11 Jul 78 PA]

TORRIJOS NEXT PRESIDENT, SAYS LEGISLATOR

PA220123Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0354 GMT 21 Jul 78 PA

[By Raul H. Riutor]

[Excerpt] Panama City, 20 Jul (LATIN)--According to statements by the president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, which will appoint the president of the republic in October, Gen Omar Torrijos will continue at the head of the Panamanian Government until 1984.

Jose Octavio Huertas, who presides over the 505-member assembly to be renewed in the 6 August elections, said that the "popular power" supports the 49-year-old National Guard commander.

The special powers wielded by Torrijos will expire on 11 October when President Demetrio Lakas also ends his 6-year term. According to the existing Constitution, Lakas cannot be reelected. This opens the way to elect Torrijos president until the year 1984.

According to Huertas, the present assembly, and the one to be inaugurated on 11 October, will have to approve the extension of Torrijos' special powers for 6 more years.

Huertas explained, in a news conference with foreign correspondents, that Torrijos has not decided yet if he will be a presidential candidate or if he desires to extend his broad powers. This is related to his decision to create the "Democratic Revolutionary Party" of the government with a view toward participating in the 1984 presidential elections. A position in which a supreme military commander has powers to make political decisions seems to be the one best suited to Torrijos' personality, some representatives said.

Huertas added yesterday that only three citizens will be presidential candidates this year. Of these the assembly will choose a president and vice president to succeed Lakas and Gerardo Gonzalez. He said that there can be hundreds of presidential hopefuls because the present system allows broad participation.

TORRIJOS SAYS PANAMA SUPPORTS CUBA'S NONALIGNED ROLE

PA220324Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0133 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA

[Text] David, Chiriqui, Panama, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos has said that his country will support having Cuba remain within the non-aligned movement and holding the next summit meeting of the nonaligned countries in Havana. However, Torrijos added that Panama will also condemn the presence of foreign forces in any country, including Cuban forces in Africa.

Asked about the Panamanian position regarding the U.S.-occupied base at Guantanamo, located on the eastern part of the island of Cuba, Torrijos said: "We demand its return to Cuba." Torrijos explained that the occupation of that base is a result of the Platt Amendment which permitted U.S. intervention in countries such as Panama. He said that it is also a consequence of the Panamanian position of demanding the withdrawal of foreign military forces from all countries. [sentence as received] Finally, Torrijos said: "The United States is lowering the flag of colonialism and we want to help it do so more rapidly."

A document issued recently by the Panamanian Foreign Ministry emphasized the need for Guantanamo Base to be returned to Cuba, a statement which surprised many observers, despite the fact it is consistent with Panama's longstanding principles in international affairs.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR NONALINED MEETING

PA221550Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 22 Jul 78 pp 1, 22 PA

[Panamanian Foreign Ministry communique issued on 21 July 1978]

[Excerpts] His Excellency Nicolas Gonzalez-Revilla, Panamanian foreign relations minister, will leave this morning for Belgrade, Yugoslavia as the leader of an official Panamanian delegation to the ministerial conference of the nonalined nations movement to be held in the Yugoslav capital from 25 to 29 July 1978.

The Panamanian delegation's trip is in line with the fundamental principles of Panama's foreign policy which were released recently and is intended to fortify in its international relations Panama's support for the principles of international law stated by the UN General Assembly in its 25th period of sessions. Among those principles are: The states will abstain from resorting to threats or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state; the peaceful solution to international controversies; nonintervention in the internal affairs of states; the obligation of cooperation among states; the equality of rights and free determination of peoples; the principle that the states will fulfill with good will the obligations contracted by them according to the UN Charter; and other subjects which Panama will broach urging more action and more effective coordination in the new strategies to be followed within the policy of nonalignment.

LA ESTRELLA SCORES SENTENCING OF SOVIET DISSIDENTS

PA230230Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 22 Jul 78 p 4 PA

[Editorial: "Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg"]

[Text] Anticipating the avalanche of indignant protest provoked throughout the free world by the barbarous sentence imposed on Soviet dissidents Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg by a so-called court of "justice," the Moscow government had an answer ready, one which was immediately distributed by all of the communications media, all of which, of course, are official media. These protests, according to the Kremlin, which seems determined to revive Stalin's methods, are due solely to the "anti-Soviet feelings" that certain elements have been encouraging in the Western countries.

The authorities in Moscow, who only 2 years ago signed the Helsinki agreements and pledged to respect human rights and guarantee the free circulation of ideas and persons, could not be unaware that anything the Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg could say if they left the country, as was their desire, would do much less harm to the Kremlin than the sentence which was imposed on the dissidents. This is so because what is occurring within the USSR and its satellites, where the USSR has imposed totally subservient dictatorial governments, is no secret to anyone who is even halfway informed. Therefore, there would be nothing new to add to what is already known.

The only possible explanation for this new atrocity perpetrated by the despots of the Kremlin must be their desire to intimidate the many daily increasing elements in the Soviet Union which seem unwilling to continue indefinitely to support a cruel, tyrannical and absurd regime which respects no freedoms or civil rights of any kind. The despots apparently do not realize that the deterioration of Soviet tyranny is irreversible and that to take such extreme repressive measures in a stupid and cruel manner can only accelerate this process while increasing the horror and repugnance which the Moscow government inspires in the minds of all free men.

In the specific cases of Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg, there must be added the irrational hatred of Jews felt by the despots of the Kremlin, a hatred which was used by Stalin against his rival Lev Davidovich Bronstein (Trotsky), whom Stalin never forgave for his obvious superiority.

It is to be feared that the trials so grossly stacked against Ginzburg and Shcharanskiy, which ended with the sentence imposed on them for wishing to leave the country and find freedom in Israel, may be a part of a new escalation of terror by which the defeated Soviet regime seeks to strengthen its hold. It is a basically unacceptable position from a government which signs agreements that it does not uphold. It is an attitude which constitutes a positive threat to world peace and to the freedom and independence of peoples and one to which the international community cannot remain indifferent.

BETHANCOURT CHALLENGES OPPOSITION TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT

PA212354Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1553 GMT 21 Jul 78 PA

[Speech by Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, political adviser to the chief of government, at Cervantes Plaza in David, Chiriqui Province--live]

[Excerpts] During the past 10 years of the revolutionary process' evolution, while General Torrijos was waging a day-to-day struggle, day and night, traveling throughout the world creating an awareness, ringing the bell of liberation inside and outside the country, those traitors remained in the United States, pleading on their knees with reactionary senators to maintain the colonialism in our country which is the condition they want and the one they had become accustomed to. [shouts]

Now, after receiving permission, they have returned with their offensive and insolent language. They were not brave enough to return without permission like General Torrijos did in 1969. [shouts]

Despite their offensive language General Torrijos and the revolutionary process, in an attempt to unite Panamanians, to stop hatred and to prevent the divisions which exist in other countries of Latin America, invited them to a dialog. The revolution created a high-level commission; the revolution told them: Gentlemen, let us discuss the nation's problems. And what has been their answer? Never, we will not participate in that dialog because what we want is to overthrow the government.

I dare them to. They shall not overcome. [shouts] [words indistinct] Let them try it. Let them even try to raise their little finger against this revolution and they will see a change from this position of tolerance. They will see how the armed branch of the revolution would deal a blow to those traitors and reactionaries. [shouts]

Next year this revolutionary process will enter the Canal Zone. That is what the enemies of the revolution are so upset about. Beginning next year, the Panamanian people will be able to witness the achievement of this revolution gained through the Torrijos-Carter treaties. They do not want that moment to take place. Their selfish and personal interests limit their vision. They are blinded by their personal interests. They do not understand that our people are following a different path, the path of progress, liberation, and true freedom, not the kind of freedom they are talking about. They are saying that they want the type of freedom, as they said in Chitre, that cockroaches and fleas have. We tell them no. The Panamanians are not cockroaches or fleas. What happens is that he [presumably referring to Arnulfo Arias] picks up a can of insecticide, and, just like the TV commercial, goes around with it saying: Is there any cockroach that wants to say anything? [laughter] The freedom of the Panamanian people is a freedom based on education, health, work, initiative and improvement of Panamanian families. It is the kind of freedom that the revolution wants. It is the kind of freedom that General Torrijos has established and which has been developed over the past 10 years. [shouts and applause]

It is not the kind of freedom discussed in books by those lost and [word indistinct] philosophers, who read a book on philosophy and think that they can apply it to the needs of the people. They should learn philosophy from the needs of our people. They should try to live on a day-to-day basis with the communities and solve their problems as General Torrijos does. In this way they would learn the true philosophy of the Panamanian lifestyle.

People of Chiriqui: We would like our enemies to come to this rally to see that the people of Chiriqui support their leader, to ask if anybody here has been forced to attend this event, to tremble at the sight of the waving of revolutionary flags of the new government party, a party which has them frightened despite the fact that it is not yet registered. I would like them to come to see the difference between their makeshift tours carried out in towns at midnight, and this rally held by the leader and his people in broad daylight, without any fears, without fear that people see his face, because he has not had his face lifted. [applause]

We will continue this domestic patrol throughout the fatherland. We will always keep the province of Chiriqui, its proud people and this great rally in our heart. It will serve as an incentive, as a banner because we know that our country's proudest compatriots give their unrestricted support to General Torrijos. [shouts]

People of Chiriqui, before concluding, I would like to thank you for this great rally. Long live the people of Chiriqui! Long live General Torrijos! Long live 11 October! Down with the traitors! We are ready to fight against those who want to overthrow the government. Fascism will not overcome. Thank you. [shouts follow each slogan]

CRITICA PRAISES CREATION OF PARTY COMMISSION

PA200114Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 18 Jul 78 p 4 PA

[Editorial: "The Return of Parties: Proof of Patriotism for All Panamanians"]

[Text] A political announcement of great importance: Last night, a high-level commission was created with the main purpose of contacting all political sectors in the country to organize the participation of political parties in an orderly fashion.

It is interesting to note that in the first part of 1969, the revolutionary government issued an intelligent decree suspending all political parties' activities because of the prevailing chaotic conditions which were causing Panamanians to fight against one another and shed blood uselessly, while four scoundrels treated the fatherland as they pleased.

Thousands of mothers were grateful for the October government's decree, which allowed Panamanians to reorient themselves against the demagogic system wrongly called democratic.

The truth is that more than 40 "parties," many of them pocket-sized parties formed under the vile influence of money, did not truly represent a democratic system of government.

Almost 10 years have gone by since that decree was issued, and historic developments have permitted Panamanians to achieve national unity and iron out difficulties. This stands in contrast to the "divide and conquer" policy that foreign colonialism and the bureaucratic oligarchy used to practice in ruling without solving problems.

Now, Panama is going to be united geographically under one political jurisdiction, the scars of colonialism are going to heal by the time we reach the year 2000, the obsolete of 1903 is being eradicated and Panamanians are preparing to participate in the nation's economic development. As these things take place, the October revolutionary government, based on humanistic and profoundly democratic guidelines, is proceeding to appoint a high-level commission, which is supported by satisfied majorities and represented minorities and will broadly discuss the ideological and political position of all sectors in order to find new solutions based on pluralist participation in line with UN and OAS human rights commissions.

This political action clearly shows how the government has ruled the country during these 10 years. The October Government has always sought solutions, unity and understanding.

We all know the attitude of a minority who do not want to face facts nor admit this possibility. However, the idea is to give legal form to the political parties' participation.

We greet the appointment of fellow citizens Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, Aristides Royo and Nicolas Gonzalez-Revilla and we know that they will achieve their great and noble objective.

TORRIJOS DISCUSSES RETURN OF OLD PARTIES, PUBLIC DEBT

PA220155Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2028 GMT 21 Jul 78 PA

[Speech by Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos at the Imperial Theater in David, Chiriqui Province--live]

[Excerpts] Distinguished friends of Chiriqui: It has been interesting to hear the thorough presentations concerning the different aspects of the province's problems made by such distinguished speakers. The important thing, what fills me with satisfaction, is that none of them is so antagonistic that it cannot be reconciled with this process.

Seferino Diaz has said that the government should not permit the return of the old parties. That is your problem, a problem for the peasants. That is the problem for the people, not for the government. It is a problem for the people, who have to defend their conquests. [applause] Their return depends on your acceptance or nonacceptance and the passivity with which you want or are prepared to defend your conquests or on your willingness to give up the conquests already made. People who give up their conquests to their former enemies are people who do not deserve to have gained those conquests. Therefore, that is your problem, Seferino, and of all those of you who no longer live like pariahs in their own country.

It is true that errors were made. It is true that sometimes we were beset by despair [words indistinct]. However, it also is true that all of us have changed and we matured sufficiently to realize that the challenges of development require that the Panamanian family be united and that no one can believe or pretend that he knows all truths. We are all a little more mature and since I know that the government does not know the truths, and I also know that truth is not confined to the limits of the laws that we have enacted. We are always prepared to consult again in order to find out what laws or facts which we have turned into laws are, instead of promoting development, acting as an anchor to hold back development.

There is much talk by those who attack us that the country has too high a debt, the public debt. First of all, this is not a public debt but public investment. [applause] If we had used that money to buy a refrigerator for each one of us then that would be a debt but since we have used that money to transform the water into petroleum, the water into energy, then that is an investment that pays for itself. They mention figures but I am not interested in figures. I have never been interested in figures. What I can tell you is that the country owes much less than half of what was offered in loans. That is the truth. We owe less than half of what they have wanted to lend us.

Why do we owe less than half of what they have wanted to lend us? Because we have been sufficiently responsible and despite the great willingness of the industrialized countries and the financing centers to lend us money because of the country's sincerity and the administrative speed and honesty in handling things, we have taken only that money which we can transform within a short time into profitable work. So when they ask how much the country owes, tell them much less than half of what it could owe. [applause]

We now have the case of a country which, after much study, wants to invest everything required in the [Cerro Colorado] mine. It wants to finance everything, the whole project. What is the guarantee? Not a commitment by the National Bank. What is the guarantee? The guarantee is the wealth which lies there, a resource with an estimated life of more than 100 years of exploitation. That is the guarantee of that loan. I would be irresponsible as a leader of this country to say that we are not going to accept that money because we do not want to increase our debt. Gentlemen, that would amount to conspiring against our development and would be something which the future generations would not forgive me, and could not forgive me, because today that is nothing but a hill, a hill on which not even envy can grow. [applause]

FORMER PRESIDENT ARNULFO ARIAS SPEAKS IN CHITRE

PA211200Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 20 Jul 78 pp 1, 16, 21, 2 PA

[Speech by Arnulfo Arias in Chitre--date not given]

[Text] You on that corner and also you on that other corner, please leave. (laughter) By the grace of God, I am permitted to give a fitting end [to my tour] by speaking in this city. It is said in seriousness and in jest that Chitre is a city that grows alone. It is not only the city that grows alone but the whole province, which is big, strong and vigorous because the men are hard-working. (applause and laughter)

As you know, I came from the United States only a month and 5 days ago. I have come to speak to my people because I believe it is my duty. The slavery that we have from Darien to Chiriqui cannot continue to exist, so it is now up to you to accompany me and, together with me, establish a democratic system that will give freedom, love, security and harmony to the entire Republic of Panama. (applause) The fact that elections are announced means nothing. You know that they are predetermined and that those individuals who lend themselves to it are partners of the traitor and deserve all your scorn. (applause and laughter)

Gentlemen, it gives us sorrow to see that our fellow countrymen are associated with a vile drunkard, a vile "coinomano" [translation unknown], a vile assassin and torturer of the Panamanian people because he has not only killed (unintelligible). Not only has he caused the great Leopoldo Aragon's death, but in the mountains of Cocle I saw the graves of two children who were only 9 and 10 years old. In Tonosi, in Chorrera, a 9-year-old boy [died] because the mother was killed in a place near Cocle, in my province. [sentence as published] So many others have disappeared and the Panamanian people know absolutely nothing about them.

Therefore it is necessary that you remain alert and ready for any movement that must be undertaken (unintelligible) friends of theirs who cannot stand him because of the drunkenness and his stupid actions. (applause and laughter)

Remember that the policemen in the National Guard are People like you and that they are there only for a peice of bread.

Why? Because there is no work for anyone. There is no security either and they want to submit themselves for the time being until the hour of the complete overthrow of the system. (Unintelligible)

Continue onward, thinking and praying to God every night to guide us so that we will be able to be free like the fleas, cockroaches, the animals and the birds of the woods. I want you all to feel big and to make this city bigger. It is already perhaps the second city of the republic and very soon it is going to occupy a big position because we plan to help any honest and serious government which decides that we have to work to establish Bolivar's great dream. [sentence as published]

Here in this region, in this small isthmus we are going to lay the cornerstone for the fraternity of America, where we will have great universities where people will come from the north, south and west, where serious and honest industrialists will come not to exploit but to give work to people. (applause)

And the family patrimony will come again. Remember that in 1941 we gave land titles to 45,00 persons, not those land titles that today are not respected but those tomorrow will have to be respected because the Panamanian people will see to it that they are respected.

In this region we have intelligent men just as we have in other regions of the country and I have already proposed to my friend of the union [mi companero de la union] to establish a bank with several million dollars so that it will give loans to people who have absolutely no collateral except for their own guarantee and their desire to work hard to build (unintelligible).

Have faith and hope because tomorrow we will have to take energetic and just measures so that the Panamanian people will be able to rule themselves and to establish the mutual respect and harmony that we all desire and that we all have a right to. (laughter)

As I said before, the elections are not important. I hope the elections will be held because they are going to do more stupid things because the ones who are there do not live with you or have the fatherland (unintelligible). (applause)

To conclude I want to give you my warmest thanks for coming to see me for a few minutes when I should be here with you every day to see you and love you more. (applause and laughter)

JOINT COMMISSION STUDYING CANAL ZONE NATURAL RESOURCES

PA232338Y Panama City DOMINICAL in Spanish 23 Jul 78 p 8A PA

[Excerpts] In order to implement the policy of conserving the waters of the country's main watersheds, the national government through the preparatory commission for the implementation of the treaty and in coordination with Canal Zone authorities, is conducting a number of studies designed to establish a program for the protection of natural resources located within the present Canal Zone.

So far, a survey of the Eastern section of the canal between Puerto Limon and the Chivo-Chivo Highway has revealed the existence of 214 agricultural plots. In the week of 24 to 28 July the survey will be completed in the remaining portion of the Canal Zone.

NICARAGUA

FURTHER DETAILS OF ROCKET ATTACK IN MANAGUA

OW211838Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1832 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Managua, July 21 (AFP)--Urban guerrillas launched a rocket attack last night on the headquarters here of the National Guard while President Anastasio Somoza was in the building, an official source said today. The attackers are believed to have been members of the Sandinist Front, the Nicaraguan underground opposition movement.

They staged the attack from the seventh floor of the Intercontinental Hotel, which looks out over the National Guard headquarters. The first rocket hit the infantry school, causing considerable damage. A second rocket was fired but failed to explode.

Meanwhile, snipers on the hotel roof opened fire on the headquarters. Soldiers inside fired back, and four civilians were wounded in the shooting.

At the time of the attack, President Somoza was holding a cabinet meeting inside the building, at a point not far from where the rocket fell.

FSLN Claims Responsibility

PA221511Y Managua Radio Corporation in Spanish 1220 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front's tertiary line has claimed credit for Thursday's military attack on a basic training school. A communique circulated among the information media affirms that the operation was carried out by the Francisco Gutierrez combat unit and describes the action as one of harassment against the army.

According to the document, the attack was carried out from the seventh floor of Managua's Intercontinental Hotel and rockets were fired at the office where Somoza and his Cabinet were meeting. Another rocket was fired at the basic infantry training school directed by the president's son, Maj Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero.

The communique describes the operation as a success because the persons involved were not captured.

The communique affirms that Leon's popular Sandinist [word indistinct] planted the bombs in the homes of Nela Somoza and Francisco [name indistinct] and that equipment was recovered in Managua's [name indistinct] company. It also claims credit for the attacks carried out on the fifth police section in the San Judas and Altagracia neighborhoods.

The group also claimed credit for the following operations: attack on a milk truck in Masaya Department, planting of bombs in the Granada mayor's home, and the attack on the Catalina headquarters where two persons were killed.

SOMOZA DISCUSSES INCIDENTS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

PA220113Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2029 GMT 21 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza today revealed that yesterday's terrorist attack against the "Loma de Tiscapa" military outpost north of the capital left two dead and several injured.

The chief of state released the information at a press conference at the building formerly used by the "Military Club" next to "La Lima" post. Somoza did not specify whether the victims were civilian or military.

It has been unofficially reported that one of the victims is the son of ophthalmologist Emilio Alvarez Montalvan, leader of the Authentic Conservative Party, a member of the "Broad Opposition Front" (FAO).

One of the targets in yesterday's attack was the school of basic infantry training headed by the president's son, Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero.

General Somoza reiterated that his government is the victim of international communist activity, adding that "we cannot allow Marxism-Leninism to take over our country." The chief executive said that if the rockets, of U.S. manufacture, had not missed their targets, the death toll would have been greater.

Somoza again invited the opposition groups "to get together and discuss our problems and the electoral reforms I have promoted for the sake of the country and peace so that we can reach agreements and formulas to hold free elections that will allow us to reconcile our positions and live in peace." "I am a man of principle and character. I keep my word and I do not like to lie," the Nicaraguan president said, referring to his position, which the opposition brands as insincere, concerning his "political opening."

Somoza urged his political opponents to "set aside hatred and bitterness and with a patriotic spirit, let us all search for the path to peaceful solutions and peace." He recalled that when the opposition refused to take part in a dialog following the murder of political leader and journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro last January, subversive elements triggered a wave of violence "which they can no longer control and which they actually fear. I bring this to your attention so that if I have to adopt unilateral measures in the future, nobody can say the government refused to take part in a dialog," the president said.

Predicts Civil War

PA221248Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 22 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 21 Jul (AFP)--President Anastasio Somoza said today that there would be a civil war in Nicaragua if he were forced to resign. Asked during a news conference about the consequences of his resignation, Somoza said he would be supported by thousands of Liberal Party sympathizers.

"If I were forced to resign," he said, "they would also be forcing me to violate the Constitution and I would feel free to do what I wished, and there would be a civil conflagration here." At the same time, the president of the agitated Central American country issued an appeal to all opposition parties to seek "a peaceful, electoral solution" and invited them to a dialog in order to define the electoral guarantees that must be set for 1981.

Somoza said that all political parties, including the Socialist Party, will be able to participate in those elections. He noted that he has called for a dialog and that the traditional opposition to this government is unwilling to participate because it has allied itself with the extreme left, which does not wish to talk. That opposition, General Somoza added, is afraid of its own extreme leftist allies. That is why it is tied and cannot enter into a dialog.

He insisted on maintaining military vigilance at high schools until classes are normalized because "the children have begun to be used for political purposes." Somoza also warned that if there is no political dialog, his adversaries will have no right to complain if he is obliged to dictate "unilateral laws." He added that he could nationalize radio stations if they continue to broadcast subversive propaganda.

The Nicaraguan president admitted that the country has been undergoing a crisis since the assassination of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, a newsman and opposition leader, on 10 January. He said, however, that Nicaragua has a promising future because of the energy savings provided by geothermic energy, which leaves hydrocarbons free for exclusive use in urban transportation, thereby guaranteeing service when the oil crisis becomes more acute.

Somoza concluded by saying that there is already too much violence in Nicaragua and that "it is time for a high-level search for the path to peace."

Army Desertions Denied

PA220114Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2214 GMT 21 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza said today that he has no reports of massive desertions from the Nicaraguan Army. Somoza said during a news conference that the usual desertion level in the National Guard has been 10 percent throughout the years. "There is no indication that this figure has changed. On the contrary, many of those who left have returned, Somoza said. The chief executive and commander of the army made these statements in response to rumors that have been circulating regarding large-scale desertions.

Additionally, Somoza justified the presence of soldiers in state institutes from which high school students were evicted on 9 July. "The government, as the owner of the institutes, evicted those who were occupying them as anyone can evict a stranger from his home," the president explained.

Somoza blamed Marxists for provoking the violence in Nicaragua.

COSTA RICA BASED GUERRILLAS ATTACK POLICE POSTS

PA240440Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0422 GMT 24 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 23 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here today that two guerrilla groups based in Costa Rica early this morning attacked police posts along the San Juan River, which separates Nicaragua from Costa Rica. The National Guard reported tonight that the two attacks, carried out with the help of motor launches, were repelled with casualties on both sides. The towns which were attacked are located about 350 km southwest of Managua.

The army reported that in one of the police posts the guerrillas took several hostages and fled along one of the tributaries of the San Juan River flowing into Costa Rica. The most important action took place in the town of El Castillo. Military sources said that a group of civilians joined the local police in repelling the guerrilla attack. One civilian was killed in the combat. Three wounded persons were transferred to Managua by helicopter.

Army units reinforced the area by air when the attack started. Army spokesmen insisted that the attacks were organized in Costa Rica and that when driven back, the guerrillas returned to that neighboring country. This creates a potential diplomatic conflict between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, whose President Rodrigo Carazo has promised the Nicaraguan Government to maintain control over the Sandinist guerrillas living in Costa Rica.

COMMISSION NAMED TO REVIEW CHAMORRO CASE

PA220238Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2155 GMT 21 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government has named a special commission of jurists to evaluate the steps it has taken so far regarding the assassination of opposition newsmen Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, which occurred here on 10 January.

The commission is made up of liberal lawyers Idelfonso Palma Martinez, Ramiro Granera Padilla, Alejandro Montiel Arguello, Mariano Buitrago Aja, Felipe Rodriguez Serrano and Gonzalo Meneses Ocon.

One of the duties of the commission--which will have government minister Jose Antonio Mora Rostran as coordinator and will be sworn in before him--will be to review the records of the trial which took place in the first criminal court in Managua District. The commission may make whatever recommendations it considers pertinent through the attorney general's office and may take any other action designed to enhance the law and justice, as well as the prestige of the Nicaraguan judiciary branch.

A similar commission of jurists was named by the Somoza government some months ago, but most of its members declined to serve. Relatives of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal and the newspaper LA PRENSA denounced the "impunity" with which the crime was committed and have called for "justice," a demand which led the government to name this second commission to determine whether due process was followed in the course of the trial.

NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNIQUE ELABORATES ON STRIKE INCIDENTS

PA211201Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2048 GMT 20 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Jul (LATIN)--Two persons were killed as a result of disturbances in several cities of the country during yesterday's national strike. In Masaya, 26 km south of Managua, Roberto Lopez Hernandez was killed by a shot in the forehead, according to a National Guard communique, which said that a police patrol was attacked with contact bombs and that he "was killed in the ensuing firefight." The communique reported that there were no incidents in Somoto, Ocotal, Jinotega, Rivas, Granada, Jinotepe, Diriamba, Jutigalpa and San Carlos, where the National Guard remains "alert and vigilant."

Normal activities resumed today, although there was some absenteeism by workers and employees who were afraid to go into the streets due to the possibility of new disturbances. The vacations of several schools in Managua were advanced and examinations were postponed until after the end of the vacations on 2 August.

For their part, hospital workers declared a strike today, charging that the health authorities refuse to negotiate a collective agreement with their legitimate representatives and want to negotiate with a "white union" which was formed and legalized recently. A communique issued by the government's health organizations said today that they are prepared to negotiate, with properly registered unions.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF BONN ECONOMIC SUMMIT

FI22031Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jul 78 FL

[Armando Lopez Junco commentary]

[Text] The fourth capitalist summit held this week in Bonn, the capital of West Germany, has ended in the most resounding failure following several days of meetings prompted by the insurmountable internal contradictions faced by the United States, France, the FRG, Great Britain, Italy, Canada and Japan. The first meeting was held in Rambouillet, France in 1975; the second in 1976 in Puerto Rico and the third in London, Great Britain in May 1976.

On Wednesday the representatives of the seven nations left Schaumburg Palace in Bonn after issuing a communique which has the characteristics of a declaration of proposals. But there is not a single concrete measure to avoid what the North American paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR labeled a slide in the capitalist world toward total economic anarchy. The complex economic terminology is almost incomprehensible to the common newspaper reader, television viewer or radio listener.

It was reported that the seven countries discussed five basic topics: inflation, unemployment and the problems of growth, energy and the so-called measures to reduce energy consumption, international trade and protectionism, and relations with developing countries and international monetary problems. Inflation, which is the imbalance between continually rising prices and almost constant incomes, rose by 8.9 percent in 1977 as opposed to an 8.6 increase in 1976. Unemployment last year reached 17 million people in these seven countries as opposed to 15.4 million in 1975. The waste of energy resources continues its fatal march, mainly in the United States. The capitalist monetary system goes from one crisis to another, while the ugly face of protectionism rises behind the walls dividing these nations.

When World War II ended in May 1945, Western Europe found its great protector in a United States that was healthy, far from the conflict and eager to rehabilitate Western Europe to confront the young socialist camp which was being strengthened by the growth of European people's democracies. This is how the Marshall Plan arose by which generous Uncle Sam put his effort into reconstructing and aiding his West European allies.

Another Marshall Plan, but without this name and with a different geographic orientation, was applied to defeated Japan. Washington, the occupational power in Japan, placed at the head of the defeated country a former war criminal, (Nobuse Kekishi), who was taken out of jail for the express purpose of becoming prime minister. The United States went on to use Japan as a base for the conquest of Asia. The wars against Korea and Vietnam were launched from Japan. Japan would become the base in the policy of containment of communism in Asia as conceived in Foster Dulles' head to dominate the then socialist China and make all of Asia a U.S. dominion.

But as the Cuban verse states, the maid became sassy. Europe, having risen from its ashes of war, started developing its economic power and today views with Washington for hegemony over capitalist politics and economics. For its part, Japan has not only risen from its ashes, but through an able trade policy view with the North Americans for their domestic market, which it has invaded through prices that are almost at cost, in order to obtain foreign currency to buy the raw materials it lacks, while obtaining profits at the expense of their own domestic consumers.

The contradictions are therefore inevitable. The United States and the European Economic Community want Japan to lower its exports. This is something like calling for economic suicide. Japan and the community want the United States to cease its enormous petroleum imports, thus to halt the invasion of devalued dollars into the international money markets. The Bonn meeting, as we have stated, did not come up with any solution to these problems. These are only some examples in the cluster of contradictions among the imperialists which are insoluble, as Lenin had predicted. These are the forerunners of the beginning of the end of capitalism, whose history, as has been stated by the brilliant Karl Marx, is full of corpses and seas of blood.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES IMPERIALIST ATTACKS AGAINST NONALIGNED

FL211235Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 21 Jul 78 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Political Information Program--Commentary.]

[Text] The imperialists, their NATO allies and the new Chinese mandarins have launched an intense and persistent campaign aimed at trying to divide and neutralize the nonaligned countries' movement. The international reactionary forces are attempting to isolate the movement from international political problems and focus attention on economic matters. Their intention is also aimed at depriving the movement of its markedly anti-imperialist nature, leading it to positions of passive neutrality and estranging it from countries of the socialist community.

They are trying by all means possible to block Cuba's actions within the nonaligned movement through lies and falsehoods with the aim of sabotaging the sixth summit conference which will be held in Havana at the end of 1979. The divisionist plans of imperialism and international reactionary forces are directed at sabotaging and obstructing positive actions within the framework of political and economic relationships of the nonaligned movement and its march toward the positions of forces that love peace and social progress.

The growing strength of the movement and its acceptance in the international arena have conditioned the nature of the actions of imperialism and its NATO allies. New and dangerous adversaries of the nonaligned movement have emerged cloaked in the extremist rhetoric of leftist revisionism. Heading the list are the new Chinese mandarins who are making all possible efforts to divide the movement and impose their own political platform on it for the sole purpose of using the nonaligned countries' actions and prestige to attain their expansionist and reactionary pretensions.

The reactionary forces are trying to take advantage of the heterogeneous nature of the movement and move it away from the correct path. Current reality has forced the enemies of peace and nonalignment to change their aggressive methods. Instead of the frontal aggression of some years past, today they try to undermine the movement's foundations from inside, using the heterogeneity of the forces of which it is made up.

In order to attain their objectives, the United States, its NATO allies and the Maoists bring into play malicious lines about the alleged hegemonic aspirations of the Soviet Union. They also affirm that such action is inconsistent with respect to matters involving the superpowers and the long voiced topic of the common responsibility of the industrialized countries, whether capitalist or socialist, due to the backwardness of developing countries. [as heard]

Another aspect of the plan of the imperialists and their allies is to intensify their intervention in the domestic affairs of nonaligned countries. In this respect we have the persistent attempts carried out to destabilize the progressive governments of Guyana and Jamaica and the mercenary aggression against Benin. Other actions are the continued attacks against Angola and Ethiopia, the perfidious tactics against Vietnam, the shameless intervention in the problems of Namibia and Zimbabwe and using Zaire as a beachhead in Africa, just to mention a few examples.

Despite the imperialist and reactionary plot, the nonaligned movement is becoming increasingly stronger and today is marching toward the sixth summit conscious that its main goals are cohesion and unity against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

RAUL CASTRO RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION LED BY MASHEROV

FL222104Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1711 GMT 22 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and first vice president of the councils of state and government, has received the USSR delegation that was invited to the events commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Moncada barracks assault and the 11th World Youth and Students Festival.

The delegation is headed by Petr Mironovich Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, CPSU first secretary in Belorussia and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegation also includes Timofey Borisovich Guzenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and maritime fleet minister, and Nikita P. Tolubeyev, ambassador to Cuba.

Also on hand to receive the delegation were Severo Aguirre and Zoilo Marinello, both members of the PCC Central Committee, and other officials.

FIDEL CASTRO SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF FEDOR KULAKOV

FL212314Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the councils of state and ministers, has sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressing profound sorrow over the death of Fedor Kulakov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a distinguished USSR leader who devoted his whole life to building socialism and communism. In his message, the supreme Cuban leader requests that the condolence message be transmitted to the relatives and friends of the unforgettable CPSU leader.

RAFAEL RODRIGUES, MALMIERCA HOLD TALKS IN YUGOSLAVIA

FL221619Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, has left by air for Yugoslavia. In Belgrade, the capital of the country, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez will hold high-level meetings with representatives of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Government of Socialist Yugoslavia.

International problems of common interest will also be discussed. Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister and member of the Central Committee, who traveled to Belgrade at the head of the Cuban delegation to the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries' movement, will also be present.

A great diplomatic and political event, the preparatory meeting of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries' movement, will begin today in Belgrade. Our special reporter, Orlando Contreras, reports that the basic proposal of the meeting is to review the work done by the movement and to plan for the sixth summit to be held in Havana next year. The 86 foreign ministers of the countries that are in the movement are to meet along with more than 20 observers and guests. This preparatory meeting will end on Sunday with the 25 members of the movement's coordinating bureau, among them Cuba, participating.

RAUL CASTRO PRESIDES OVER FAR GRADUATION CEREMONY

FL221936Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1603 GMT 22 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR--this morning presided over the graduation ceremony of students of the FAR military centers. Attending along with Raul at the ceremony, held at Jose Marti Plaza de la Revolucion in Havana, were members of the Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee and FAR vice ministers and higher officers. The graduation class, which has been named 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks, is made up of students from the Gen Antonio Maceo School of Combined Arms, the Comdr Camilo Cienfuegos FAR Artillery School, the Military Technical Institute and the Revolutionary Naval Academy. The official reviewer was Rear Adm Emigdio Baez, who inspected the troops and reviewed the parade as it passed the stands.

Following the salute by the reviewing officer at Jose Marti de la Revolucion, an order written by Raul Castro Ruz, army general and FAR minister, was read. The document stressed the significance of the training received by the graduates in the various specialities of modern weaponry. The order signed by Army Gen Raul Castro also stressed the importance of this graduation named the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks, in that it is being held a few days before the beginning in our fatherland of the 11th World Youth and Students Festival. The document read to the graduates from the FAR military learning centers also congratulated the teachers of these schools who have made this graduation possible.

While the 26 July March played, the diplomas were handed out to the graduates of the FAR military centers. This document accredits them in their new position as FAR officers. The graduates' pledge was then read, which expresses their firmness and loyalty to the missions which the PCC entrusts to them, and says that they will be loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The pledge made by the graduates from the FAR military learning centers also stresses the need to be loyal to the ideas of our mambises [independence fighters] and to the peoples struggling for their liberation.

After reading the pledge made by the graduates from the FAR military learning centers at the ceremony held this morning at Jose Marti Plaza de la Revolucion, a congratulatory letter from the Jose Marti pioneer organization was read. The document was read by the author, the outstanding pioneer (Mercedes Piloto Padron) [words indistinct] a sixth grade graduate who won the "Amigos de la FAR" national contest.

The pioneers' message states that this graduation, called the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks, represents a new source of pride for the FAR. The Jose Marti pioneer organization also points out that the pioneers of socialist Cuba, just as the FAR members, are studying Marxist-Leninist ideology as indicated by our party.

The closing remarks at the graduation ceremony of the students from the FAR military learning centers were made by Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and party first secretary in Santiago de Cuba Province. In his remarks, the party leader stated that the graduation called 25th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks is homage to the deed which started the last stage of our people's struggle to achieve their definitive national and social independence. He added that this graduation is the first to be held since the decree issued by the Council of Ministers Executive Committee by which the FAR higher educational learning centers were established. He stressed that on this occasion the only ones to receive higher education degrees will be those who graduate as engineers from the technical military institutes and from the first regular academic course of the Gen Maximo Gomez FAR Academy.

Ramon Balaguer pointed out that the military graduation held this morning at Jose Marti Plaza de la Revolucion was taking place just 6 days before the beginning in Cuba of the 11th World Youth and Students Festival. The PCC Central Committee member stated that the foreign delegates, despite the gloomy tales woven by the imperialists, will find a happy, working and revolutionary people in our fatherland. Balaguer pointed out the revolutionary quality of the graduation because of its high academic achievements and by the fact that 85.2 percent of the graduates are members of the PCC and the Union of Young Communists. The leader highly valued the graduates' political and moral qualities and the advanced and solid Marxist-Leninist training achieved.

PCC Central Committee member Balaguer stated that we believe that with this graduation, the FAR is receiving young officers who are capable of successfully carrying out the political-military missions with which they will be charged. He added that the graduates will work with modesty and deliberation in teaching and instructing subordinates and that they will continue enriching the glorious combative traditions for our people which began at the time of Cespedes up to the last battle undertaken while helping the fraternal Ethiopian people.

He then congratulated the new FAR officers and wished them success in the name of the PCC, Fidel and Raul, and urged them to work and struggle for the present and the future of the fatherland and socialism. Balaguer stated that we work and struggle under the direction and guidance of the undefeated commander of Moncada, of the Granma, of the Sierra, of Giron, and in defending and building socialism.

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